



MAY WEAR THE CROWN OF HONOR CAST ASIDE.

Roosevelt Refuses To Accept But May Be Forced In The Race For Vice Presidency.

CYMBALS OF A CONQUERING ARMY NEVER CLASHED

With More Vigor Than Do They in the City of Brotherly Love—Philadelphia Has Gone Mad Over That Magnificent Type of American Manhood, New York's Governor—McKinley Will Again Lead the Grey Beards and the Boys—West Virginians Will Vote Either For Elkins or Scott on the First Ballot—Then They Will Be in Line For Teddy.

From a Staff Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The Roosevelt statement issued this afternoon is Monday's development of the greatest interest, nothing else is talked of and its influence is generally discussed. The declaration is not taken seriously, and that Roosevelt's name will be presented to the convention is not doubted. The general opinion is that only an absolute declaration to accept will stop the Roosevelt supporters and even this might not do it.

There is some Roosevelt sentiment in the West Virginia delegation, but if the state's complimentary vote for Elkins or Scott is without result, it is believed Doliver, of Iowa, a native of West Virginia, will get the state's twelve votes. This, however, will not be true, in the event, of course, that the convention is taken off its feet by the Roosevelt boomers.

Elkins Boom Decidedly Mixed.

The Elkins boom is in a decidedly mixed condition, owing to the desire of the Virginia delegation and other southerners to support Senator Scott. It is said that ex-Congressman Hoge, of Virginia, will present Senator Scott's name before the convention and predicts that Virginia will cast twenty votes for him.

On the other hand, Senator Scott, this evening expressed to the Intelligencer his desire that the West Virginia delegates go into the convention and vote for Elkins. He said that the Roosevelt movement was being pushed by Quay and Platt, as a slap at the administration, but even if the Rough Rider were nominated, it could not be so construed, for only two months ago, President McKinley asked Governor Roosevelt to become a candidate for the vice presidency.

Vice Presidency Not Decided.

"The fight for the vice presidency is not decided yet," Senator Scott said, "and I want to see our delegation stick together for Senator Elkins. The situation would become such that our candidate would become the winner."

The West Virginia headquarters at the Stratford are crowded with mountain statesmen. To-day there were many additional arrivals, including Hon. A. B. White, Secretary of State Dawson and ex-Congressman Dorr. Senator Elkins came to town late in the afternoon and was soon greeting his constituents at the Stratford.

The Intelligencer representative queried the senator regarding his candidacy and he replied, "Well, its all fixed for Roosevelt, isn't it?" The senator was then informed that Senator Scott favored the delegation going into the convention for him and that there was chance for another than Roosevelt, but Mr. Elkins would not say that he would be a candidate.

"We must remember that we have to carry the West Virginia legislature next November," said Senator Elkins, "and if my friends continue to insist that I shall run for re-election as senator, I cannot refuse." The senator soon left the Stratford to seek his colleague, Senator Scott, at the Watson. He was accompanied by his son, Davis Elkins.

Organization of the Delegation.

The West Virginia delegation met at the Stratford this morning for organization, which was effected as follows: Chairman, General G. W. Curtin, of Sutton; national committeeman, Senator Nathan B. Scott, of Wheeling; secretary, Philip Goodwill, of Brannwell; assistant secretary, Eugene Mc Campbell, of Huntington; vice president of the convention, State Senator S. H. Gramm, of Grafton; committee, credentials, Morris Horkheimer, of Wheeling; permanent organization, J. E. Dana, of Charleston; rules, M. J. Simms, of Montgomery; resolutions, E. H. Phipps, of Spencer; to notify President, W. W. Monroe, of Parkersburg; to notify candidate for vice president, John Hix, of P. Pleasant; tellers, Captain D. H. O'Brien and L. J. Forman.

During the meeting of the delegation, Congressman Doliver, of Iowa, a native of West Virginia, called and met the delegates. The Iowa was cordially greeted and received assurances of support in the event that the Elkins boom does not expand. Callers at the headquarters are hospitably entertained by Colonel John Carpenter, of Salem, to whom this pleasing duty has been delegated by the delegation.

Arrivals From the Mountain State.

Among the arrivals to-day are the following: L. Edgar Long, Kingwood; W. C. Clark, Gilmer county; J. R. Temple, formerly of Wheeling; W. R. Glass, Wellsburg; James W. Holt, Grafton; R. L. Maen, Hackers Valley; Ira D. Cox, Cox Mills; C. L. Evelyn, Will Bodley; C.

W. Williams, W. L. Jones, C. D. Vernon, C. P. Collier, Fred Miller, of Wheeling; Frank Key, Charles Town; Mrs. J. E. Smith, Charleston; A. W. Wright, Morgantown; H. R. Friche, Mannington; C. H. Vossler, Mayesville; S. W. Bowman, W. W. Jamison, John Carpenter, Salem; J. O. Hazy, Mannington; B. F. Keller, Brannwell; G. B. Phipps, Harrisville; J. C. Williamson, Everett; W. A. Cuthler, Bluefield; J. S. Furber, Mannington; W. H. Seiderer, Mannington; James Calloway, A. J. Turner, R. D. Robinson, J. W. Piggett, Clarksburg; J. J. Rumberger, Colketon; H. W. Armstrong, Bayard; J. E. Meadows, Keyser, and Ed Hupp, Parkersburg.

R. M. A.

Mac Opposed to Teddy.

From a Staff Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—Tonight it is stated by a member of the West Virginia delegation that Senator Elkins brings word from President McKinley that he is not desirous of Governor Roosevelt being placed on the ticket. The statement is believed to be correct, but cannot be verified at this hour, 1 a. m.

The parade ended at 1 o'clock this morning, and required over four hours to pass a given point.

R. M. A.

Old Veteran Arrives.

From a Staff Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—Among to-night's arrivals is Mr. T. H. Atkinson, of New Cumberland, who was one of the West Virginia delegation to the First Republican nominating convention, held here in 1853, and which nominated General Fremont. He was taken to national headquarters by Colonel Horkheimer, and introduced to Chairman Hanna, Joe Manley and other leaders. The veterans will occupy seats of honor in the convention.

R. M. A.

Forty-Fourth Anniversary

Of the Birth of the Republican Party to be Celebrated To-day — Booms Collapsed Like Egg-Shell Before the Roosevelt Tidal Wave.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—Tomorrow on the forty-fourth anniversary of the day on which General John C. Fremont was nominated by the first Republican national convention, held at Musical Fund Hall, on Locust street, in this city, the national Republican convention will assemble in the great Export Exposition building, in West Philadelphia.

Here, amid the swelling numbers of half a century, and in the presence of men who saw the blood-stained clouds lie across the sunrise of the party, the Republicans will meet in the high tide of their glory to name their national candidates, and to enunciate the platform for the coming campaign.

The cymbals of a conquering army never clashed with more vigor than they do here to-night. Amid the thousands of warriors there is but one choice for leader. His face is engraved upon banners and buttons, it is framed in flowers and on every one of the walls; it adorns the windows of the shops and looks down upon the swarming crowds from every conspicuous place. McKinley will again lead the grey beards and the young men in the November battle. Banners are dipped before his portrait, and the mention of his name arouses enthusiasm.

Tempestuous Storm Will Shake the Hall.

When Senator Foraker concludes his peroration in the convention on Wednesday, a storm, wild and tempestuous, will shake the great hall. But that outburst of enthusiasm will be only the forerunner of the pandemonium that will reign if Roosevelt should be named to stand beside him in the coming battle. The stampede in his favor, started yesterday, threw the town into delirium. It swept through the delegations, who had come here with favorite sons, like a prairie fire. Like an immense tidal wave it bore down everything before it. The booms of the other candidates collapsed like eggshells when it struck them. The secret was not hard to find. Not Platt and Quay, whose object was to humiliate Hanna, could claim the victory. They might congratulate themselves that it was their work. But they wielded no magic wand. The secret lay deep down in the hearts of the Republicans of the country. Roosevelt's name, unlike that of other candidates, struck a responsive chord in the popular breast. It captured the heart of the convention. It mattered nothing to the rank and file that Hanna and Allison and Grosvener and Thurston and others felt chagrined and strained every nerve to stamp out the fire. It mattered not that even Roosevelt and his friends poured water upon it. Their efforts were as futile as hand grenades against a conflagration. The people would hear of no one else. They wore his pictures; they

shouted his name. They considered him to-day as already nominated. The town was Roosevelt-mad.

Governor Opposed to His Nomination.

The governor himself was sincerely anxious to avoid the nomination. Some of the friends of other candidates, embittered by the havoc his sudden appearance created with the prospects of their favorites, were harsh enough to intimate that he had been flitting about the situation from the first. But his closest friends knew that he wanted none of it. He appealed to them to stem the tide, and they did what they could, reinforced at every point by Hanna and his lieutenants. General Green, in his behalf, even called upon delegations, and in his name asked them not to support him. But the temper of the convention was undeniable.

Human nature has its limits, so at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after a day of terrific pressure from both sides, Roosevelt issued a statement. Though it thrust aside the crown in words, it is regarded as a virtual surrender to the will of the convention.

The inside history of the struggle which preceded Roosevelt's announcement, the secret conferences of Hanna and his friends, the joint conferences with Roosevelt, the persuasion, appeals, entreaties and even threats that were said to have been used, will make a chapter forever memorable in convention annals.

All Sorts of Stories Afloat.

Every sort of story was afloat. It was said that Hanna served notice that Roosevelt's candidacy, although it would have been eminently acceptable at first, put forward as it was by the enemies of the administration, did not meet with approval, and that the fight would be carried to the last ditch. Roosevelt was said to have been told by his friends that to yield would be to stand in his own light as a candidate for President four years hence, that the Vice Presidency was a political graveyard, from which he would never be resurrected. His place, they urged, at the head of the ticket in New York again this fall. In the last proposition Roosevelt concurred. On the other hand, it was said Platt emissaries argued that to turn his back on the manifold wish of the Republicans of the country would be to forfeit his right to the future support of the New York organization, and the Republicans of that state might look elsewhere for a candidate for governor.

Attribute Sinister Motives to Platt.

Of course, there are those who are uncharitable enough to attribute sinister motives to Platt. They intimated that he desired to kill two birds with one stone. Eliminate Roosevelt from New York politics and humiliate Hanna for his uncompromising criticism of Woodruff. Gossip among New Yorkers even went so far as to suggest that with Roosevelt transferred to the national ticket, Woodruff was already agreed upon as the candidate for governor of New York. Roosevelt had also other advisers, who insisted that it would be suicide to decline the nomination. As the situation now exists, notwithstanding Roosevelt's declaration that if nominated, he cannot decline, he may not be nominated after all. All day long Hanna's efforts have been directed to the rebuilding of the booms wrecked yesterday in the Roosevelt tornado. All the favorite sons have been encouraged to remain in the race, and not without some success.

Nomination Three Days Away.

The nomination for Vice President is three days away. Much has been accomplished in that time by shrewd, hard-headed political leaders. The delegates are all desirous of carrying out the President's wishes, and if the intimation once becomes conviction that Mr. McKinley himself would prefer another candidate, the popular choice would be abandoned. Mr. Platt very shrewdly decided that the New York delegation should not formally endorse Roosevelt. It is said that Roosevelt insisted upon this. Then if he was nominated, it was forced upon him. But while the New York delegation refrained from endorsing Roosevelt, Platt is said to have passed the word to Quay and the Pennsylvania delegation to continue to fan the flame.

Abandoned to the Joys of the Hour.

All day the delegates and the crowd were abandoning themselves to the joys of the hour. From dawn until midnight the air never ceased to throb to the pulsations of music, and the streets constantly echoed the steady tramp of feet as famous marching clubs paraded with flying banners. To-night the throngs were enthusiastic with delight. As a prelude to the convention to-morrow, with the flash and scream of rockets and the glare of green fire turning night into day, thirty thousand organized Republicans marched through the streets, amid great enthusiasm.

Will be a Three Days' Programme.

The crowds overflowed the sidewalks till the procession seemed to force its way through the packed mass of humanity as a strong vessel ploughs her course up stream through packed ice in winter. Although the work of the convention could be completed within two days, the national committee has arranged a three days' programme, with one session of the convention each day. The nights will be filled in with receptions, smokers, entertainments at the clubs and open air meetings. To-morrow the session of the convention probably will be brief. It will be called to order by Chairman Hanna and Senator Wolcott, the brilliant Colorado orator, as temporary chairman, will deliver his key-note address. A call of the roll and the announcement of the standing committees, with the perfection of the permanent organization, will wind up the proceedings of the day.

Dramatic Scene

When Roosevelt Gave the Newspapers His Statement That He Would Not Stand for Vice President—Wishes to be Renominated for Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt has made as specific a refusal of the nomination for vice president as he could possibly make in view of the fact that the nominating convention has not met and that few of the delegations have arrived.

Standing in a small room facing a crowd of newspaper men this afternoon, he made the following statement, reading it from a couple of sheets of manuscript:

"In view of the revival of the talk of myself as a vice presidential candidate, I have this to say: It is impossible to express how deeply touched I am by the attitude of those delegates who have wished me to take this nomination. Moreover, it is not necessary to say how thoroughly I understand the high honor and dignity of the office, an office so high and so honorable that it is well worthy the ambition of any man in the United States.

His Field in New York.

"But while I appreciate all this to the fullest extent, I nevertheless, feel most deeply that the field of my best usefulness to the public and to the party is in New York state, and if the party should see fit to re-nominate me for governor, I can, in that position, help the national ticket in no other way. I very earnestly ask that every friend of mine in the convention respect my wish and my judgment in this matter."

The document was in his own handwriting, and in lead pencil copy, and he read it with the same complacency that he would have given a platform speech. The scene bordered on the dramatic.

'Twas a Dramatic Scene.

Sitting near him as he spoke were Congressman Littauer and Sherman, of New York, and Prof. Jenks, of Columbia College, who have all along urged the governor not to accept. Just behind the row of newspaper men stood Frank Platt, Lemuel E. Quigg and B. B. Odell, of the New York organization. As the governor read and waited for the newspaper men to write down the statement, he frequently glanced in the direction of the group of politicians. When he finished he said:

"Gentlemen, that is all, I have nothing more to say."

Mr. Littauer said he thought the statement timely and believed that it would give the delegates who were friendly to Governor Roosevelt an idea of the situation. And I don't mean by that he said rather aggressively, "The Pennsylvania delegation of those who for ulterior motives are pressing the governor's nomination."

Believes Statement Unwise.

Then Mr. Quigg and Mr. Frank Platt simultaneously declared that they believed the statement unwise and they left the room refusing to talk to the waiting newspapermen. The statement acted as a cold-water douche on those members of the New York delegation who had planned to nominate some other candidate for governor than Mr. Roosevelt. However, the statement was received by many of the delegations as a mere reiteration of Roosevelt's original declaration of lack of desire for the nomination. Several delegates expressed the opinion that the situation would not change and that if Roosevelt's name was presented to the convention he would be nominated and would not dare to refuse.

It is pointed out as significant that Governor Roosevelt will not assent that he will decline the office if nominated. He hopes, however, with the aid of Senator Hanna to defeat the plan to nominate him.

Lodge Supporter of Long.

Senator Lodge contradicts the current report concerning his utterances in the conference in Governor Roosevelt's rooms to-day in which he participated with the governor and Senator Hanna. He says that he went to Governor Roosevelt's room a supporter of Secretary Long and that the governor knew his position.

"I have been a personal friend of Governor Roosevelt's for many years," he said, "and as his friend it would be impossible for me to take the position there attributed to me, or to use the language placed in my mouth. He does not want the office, and there is no reason why it should be forced upon him. He knows how I feel and he knows that I am for Long first, last and all the time. The whole story is a tissue of invention."

A Day of Conferences.

It has been a day of conferences on the vice presidential situation. Beginning with a gathering in the room of Governor Roosevelt, attended by Senator Hanna, Senator Lodge and Mr. Odell, of New York, it was continued in the rooms of Senator Hanna later, when nearly all the leaders in the city were from time to time in conference with the chairman of the national committee. There were Senators Allison, Scott, Elkins, Carter, Lodge, Burrows, Shoup, also, Mr. Bliss, beside many representatives of the New York leaders, both Governor Roosevelt and Senator Platt being represented. When the last man had disappeared, Senator Hanna looked weary but satisfied. He was ready to announce that Governor Roosevelt would not be nominated, that the men who are going to make the nomination would accept the declaration of Roosevelt, made during the day, and supplemental of more emphatic declarations made some time ago as final, and would not force the nomination upon him.

Hanna Labors With New York Men.

Among the last men to see Senator Hanna were Chairman Odell, of the New York committee, and L. E. Quigg, who discussed the situation at great length. It was with these men that Senator Hanna labored. He told them that six weeks ago Roosevelt was wanted as a vice presidential candidate. He and other warm friends of the administration believed he would be a very satisfactory candidate. The bare suggestion brought out a protest from Roosevelt, a declaration in emphatic terms that he would not accept the place. After this declaration had been reiterated several times it was taken up by Senator Platt, who publicly announced that Governor Roosevelt was not to be considered as a vice presidential candidate. Then other candi-

dates appeared and in a dignified manner their interests were put forward by their friends throughout the country.

Hanna Shows His Teeth.

The only man appearing in New York was Lieutenant Governor Woodruff. The suggestion of ex-Secretary Bliss brought forth a declaration from him, coupled later by a statement from Mr. Hanna himself that Bliss could not be considered for personal reasons. He then pointed out that after the delegates began arriving the name of Roosevelt was suddenly sprung with an effort to stampede the convention and force a nomination upon a man who did not want it, apparently because some other candidate was desired for governor.

As the Ohio senator rehearsed the conditions he warmed up and pointed out that under the existing conditions the nomination of Roosevelt was not fair to the men who had come out for the place and who should have an equal show before the convention.

Distinct Show of Fight.

It was a distinct show of fight and a signal to the friends of the administration that opposition to forcing Roosevelt upon the ticket against his will, would not favor. This tip did not circulate until quite late in the evening, but the effect was soon apparent. There were many real friends of Roosevelt who accepted his declaration as absolutely voicing his wish. It changed the current of talk and men who were confident twenty-four hours ago that Roosevelt's nomination was a foregone conclusion began asking, "Well, who will it be?"

The answer was generally John D. Long, of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy. At once delegates began to reason that Long must be perfectly satisfactory to the administration of which he is a part, or he would not be a candidate for the place. This idea received encouragement in quarters which made the Massachusetts man a prime favorite.

Friends of Doliver Hustling.

Of course, there was talk of other men. The friends of Doliver renewed their efforts for the young Iowa orator. There was some talk about Fairbanks, but the prevailing feeling was that only men who were willing to accept the place should be considered. It was urged that an unwilling candidate was not advisable and therefore the men most talked of were Long and Doliver, but with the general impression that Long would be the ultimate selection.

And so the stampede for Roosevelt was checked and turned, and that which seemed so certain last night seems well nigh impossible to-night. Roosevelt himself, his close personal friends working among delegates and assuring them that the nomination was not desired by him, Senator Hanna and his lieutenants, all working together, are responsible for this result. It has been a day of hard work, of earnest endeavor and to-night the men most interested believe the Roosevelt boom has finally been laid to rest.

POLITICAL CLUBS

Turn Out, and the Line of March Covered Five Miles of Streets.

Thousands Out to View the Parade. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—Five miles of clubs, mounted, on foot, by coach, floats and in carriages, interspersed with music, red fire, and a cake walk, is the shortest way of describing the turn out of the visiting local political clubs in this city to-night.

Those who have been complaining for the past two days of the unusual quietude here during the meeting of a national convention must have reflected to-night that they criticized too soon. Those who have attended previous demonstrations, in connection with similar occasions like that of to-night to the great turn-out of clubs in Chicago that was reviewed by Blaine and Logan preceding the election in 1854.

Police Fully Prepared.

The police had prepared for the demonstration of to-night by roping Broad street early in the afternoon, carrying out the Washington idea of clearing Pennsylvania avenue for parade purposes. It was a wise forethought, for before dusk Philadelphia's prominent thoroughfares was a mass of humanity, which tugged at the cables like an ocean liner. The entire line of march was a crush, but that section of the street between the city hall and the hotel Walton was conspicuously animated. It was in this section that there was the greatest and most artistic arrangement and display of electric light.

The south facade of the city hall was outlined by strings of incandescent bulbs which looked like illuminated banners. Ropes of similar lights extended from either side of the building to the summit of the lofty dome, terminating at the base of the Penn statue.

Thousands Lined the Streets.

For an hour before the head of the column came in view at the variant part of the street at the city hall, the thousands who lined either side of Broad street, and who occupied every window from the ground line to the top, waited good humoredly. In part, this was due to their control by the police. It has been many years since the police of Philadelphia have been called upon to handle such banks of humanity as they confronted to-night. Before the column came in sight the street cars on the various intersecting lines were permitted to break through the lines at intervals of fifteen minutes. To do this the police had to unfasten the ropes, at these intersecting points. In opening the way the populace persisted in holding the cable taut until forced to loosen their grip upon it. When the way was opened groups of humanity made rushes to cross the street, and in some instances succeeded. It was here that the police showed their firmness in

(Continued on Second Page.)

TAKU FORTS CAPTURED BY FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

Three Men on a German Man of War Killed and Several Wounded.

ADMIRAL KEMPF A FREE LANCE TO DO AS HE DESIRES.

Has Ample Power to Seize Forts, to Fight or to do Anything for the Protection of American Interests—Troops Pouring Into China from all the Leading Powers—United States will Send the Ninth Infantry at Once—French Soldiers Massed on the Tonquin Frontier—Foreign Settlements at Tien Tsin Fired Into by the Chinese—War Declared by the Celestials.

BERLIN, June 18.—A semi-official dispatch from Che Pu announced that the Taku forts had been captured after a combined attack by the foreign warships. Three men on the German warship Itise were killed and seven were wounded.

The dispatch added that the foreign settlements at Tien Tsin were being fired into by the Chinese. When the dispatch left nothing had been heard from the German detachment sent to Pekin or from the German legation there.

Secret Plans Exposed.

The press dispatches from Manila last night saying that the Ninth Infantry had been ordered to Manila for service in China, exposed the secret plans of the war department to dispatch troops to the scene of trouble in China.

Secret orders were sent to General MacArthur a few days ago to prepare for the prompt dispatch of troops to Taku, but it was not intended that the matter should become public until the movement was at least under way. Now that the matter has leaked from the Manila officials of the war department, the administration has concluded to send troops to China, for the protection of lives and property of American citizens.

Typhoon Prevents Ninth From Sailing.

The following cable message from General MacArthur bearing on this subject was made public at the war department this morning: "Ninth Infantry, Col. Liscum, ordered to Taku on Logan transportation port Albert; probably start 24th; typhoon delays movement." The voyage from Manila to Taku will occupy at least a week, so that under the most favorable circumstances, it appears that these troops will hardly reach the Chinese port before July 1. The Ninth infantry has rendered excellent service against the Filipino insurgents and taken part in many important and decisive engagements.

CAUSE OF FORTS

Causes the American Ship Commanders to Do Some Wining.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The navy department has made public the texts of two cables received this morning from Admiral Remy and Commander Tausig. The first is as follows:

"CAVITE, June 18, 9:40 a. m.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington. "Tausig cables that the Taku forts fired upon foreign gun vessels and then surrendered to the allied forces the morning of June 17. Kempf asks instructions about joining other powers who are taking united action in demanding that the Taku forts be turned over to them to secure favorable termination of trouble. Will the department instruct Kempf, through Taku at Chefoo and give me the same information?"

(Signed.) "REMY."

The telegram from Commander Tausig, of the Yorktown, is as follows:

"CHEFOO, July 17.

"Taku fort fired upon foreign vessel about 12:45 a. m. Surrendered to allied forces at 8 a. m. The British admiral at Tien Tsin.

(Signed.) "TAUSSIG."

ALL HOUSES BURNED

Belonging to the French Consul. Prevented From Leaving by Victory.

PARIS, June 18, 5:45 p. m.—The French consul general in South China, who was instructed to send into Tonquin all the French citizens at Yunnan-Sen, cables from the latter place, under date of Thursday, June 14, that he has been prevented from leaving with his companions by the victory and that his house and all the missions have been burned. He adds that everything, including their clothes has been stolen and that they are practically prisoners. The foregoing is the situation referred to by the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, in his speech of June 11.

French troops are massed on the Tonquin frontier of China, but their march has been delayed, as the French authorities fear to provoke an uprising of the population and a massacre of Europeans before the troops could reach them.

AMERICAN INTERESTS

Must be Protected at All Hazards. Ninth Infantry Will Sail on the Twenty-fourth.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The actual news of the situation in China was received by the navy department in two cables, the contents of which were made known as follows:

"The department has received a cablegram from Admiral Remy at Cavite dated the 18th, that informs the department that Commander Tausig cables that the forts at the mouth of the

river (Pei-Ho) fired on the foreign gun vessels and surrendered to the allied forces on the morning of the 17th. The department has instructed Admiral Kempf to concur with the other powers in taking all steps necessary to protect all American interests.

"A dispatch from Tausig, dated Chefoo, 17th, says that the Taku forts fired on foreign gun vessels at 12:45 in the morning, and reports that the British admiral is at Tien Tsin."

Secret Plans Exposed.

The press dispatches from Manila last night saying that the Ninth Infantry had been ordered to Manila for service in China, exposed the secret plans of the war department to dispatch troops to the scene of trouble in China.

Secret orders were sent to General MacArthur a few days ago to prepare for the prompt dispatch of troops to Taku, but it was not intended that the matter should become public until the movement was at least under way. Now that the matter has leaked from the Manila officials of the war department, the administration has concluded to send troops to China, for the protection of lives and property of American citizens.

Typhoon Prevents Ninth From Sailing.

The following cable message from General MacArthur bearing on this subject was made public at the war department this morning:

"Ninth Infantry, Col. Liscum, ordered to Taku on Logan transportation port Albert; probably start 24th; typhoon delays movement."

The voyage from Manila to Taku will occupy at least a week, so that under the most favorable circumstances, it appears that these troops will hardly reach the Chinese port before July 1. The Ninth infantry has rendered excellent service against the Filipino insurgents and taken part in many important and decisive engagements.

OFFICIALS PUZZLED

By Tausig's Statement That the British Admiral is at Tien Tsin.

Not in a State of War With China. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The state department this morning received a cablegram from United States Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, repeating the news previously conveyed to the navy department by Admiral Remy and Commander Tausig.

The officials here are puzzled by Tausig's statement that the British admiral has arrived at Tien Tsin. They do not know that more than one British admiral was in the Pei Ho river and that one was Admiral Seymour, who led the international relief column towards Pekin. If it is this officer who has returned to Tien Tsin, then the assumption is that the relief column has failed and has been compelled to retreat to Tien Tsin. This assumption would explain the statement brought by the Japanese torpedo boat that the foreign legations at Pekin had been taken, for that is the only manner in which the news could have reached Tien Tsin.

No Relief for Foreign Ministers.

In this case it is said that nothing can be done for the relief of the foreign ministers at Pekin, supposing that they are still alive, until a very much stronger relief column can be formed and march overland to Pekin. Weeks must elapse before this can be accomplished.

As the Logan draws too much water to get above Taku, the Ninth infantry will be obliged to trans ship at that point to light draft river craft in order to get up to Tien Tsin. This regiment represents all of the army which it is proposed at present to employ. Colonel Liscum has been ordered to report to the United States consul at Tien Tsin.

Not in a State of War.

It is difficult to get a precise official view of the status of our relations with China since this last news. The conclusion that we are in a state of war is emphatically negated by the officials best competent to speak. The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, was an early visitor to the state department to-day. He does not believe that we are at war with China. He said that there had evidently been a great misunderstanding and was confident that if it were true that the Taku forts had fired upon the international fleet it was either because the commander of the Chinese fleet there did not understand what was wanted, or he had failed to receive proper instructions from his superiors through an error. He had himself received no word of news from his home govern-

(Continued on Second Page.)